

HISTORY
of
GEOGRAPHY
NEWSLETTER

In 1970 the A.A.G. Committee on Archives and Association History was established. Since that time the Committee has arranged numerous sessions and workshops concerning the history of geographic thought, facilitated the establishment of an official archival repository, supported Maynard Dow's "Geographers on Film" project, advised on the U.S. bio-bibliography contribution to Geographers, and otherwise sought to foster and encourage study of geographical thought. The first number of the History of Geography Newsletter was published in December, 1981.

The purpose of the Newsletter is to provide an outlet for articles, summaries, reports of events, reviews or notices of literature et al. relating to the history of geographic thought. If you have something of this genre which you feel would be appropriately placed in this publication, please submit same to the editor. It is anticipated that this Newsletter will be published occasionally, but nevertheless not infrequently.

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VOCABULARY, EPISTEMOLOGY AND JARGON

by

T. W. Freeman

'Define your terms' is a categorical command to writers and as the publication of geographical works increased, especially from the 1880s, the need for some form of glossary or vocabulary became clear. Every writer would agree with Sir Ernest Gowers (Plain Words, 1948, 4) that 'it is . . . wise not to begin to write until you are quite certain what you want to say' but most (possibly all although one may doubt this) want to avoid jargon, which Gowers defines (p. 6) in these terms

The proper meaning of jargon is writing that employs technical terms not commonly intelligible. Catachresis for example is grammarians' jargon for using a word in the wrong sense. When grammarians call writing jargon merely because it is verbose, circumlocutory and flabby, they themselves commit the sin of catachresis that they denounce in others.

Choice for the authors means what words, with what meaning and for what purpose?

The Initial Strivings

On February 23 1899 at the Royal Geographical Society the first meeting of a committee to consider geographical nomenclature was held. H. R. Mill (1861-1950), who was librarian of the Society from 1892 to 1900 had 'made a long list of names to be considered' and Sir Clements Markham (1830-1916), president from 1893 to 1905, appointed the committee. Markham believed in action, especially his own, for in his autobiographical manuscript of 1920 on the RGS he said that 'One man, if he is capable at all, is always more capable than a number of equally or more capable men working on a Council or Committee. He can act more quickly and his relations with persons to be employed are simpler . . . What army commanded by a debating society ever escaped discomfiture and disgrace . . .' The task of the committee was to find the right man for the work and H. R. Mill was the obvious choice. On 1 January 1901, however, Mill moved to the British Rainfall Organization and on 23 January 1902 he wrote to J. S. Keltie (1840-1927), his predecessor at RGS as librarian to 1892, then assistant secretary from 1892 and secretary from 1896-1915, saying that he had found the task impossible, for it needed 'someone in the full swing of geographical work', perhaps 'Ravy or Chisholm.' The former was E. G. Ravenstein

(1834-1913), a writer on exploration now best known for his work on migration, and a familiar figure at RGS: G. G. Chisholm (1850-1930) was the author and lecturer who in 1908 became the first Reader in Geography at the University of Edinburgh.

Mill wanted 'a set of definitions to be recommended by the RGS for the future in the hope of setting up a reasonable geographical terminology.' He added that Mackinder (1861-1947) 'had some queer novelties in nomenclature in his book' (Britain and the British Seas, 1902). In a further letter to Keltie, dated 11 June 1903, Mill disapproved strongly of W. M. Davis (1850-1934), whose paper, 'A scheme of geography' (Geogr. J., vol 22, 1903, 413-23) was

very clever and nice . . . but I do not see that he advances matters in the least by his classification. To oppose the words Physiography and Ontography is wrong. Physiography was, as I have often pointed out, used by Linnaeus and adopted by Huxley in the perfectly reasonable and literal meaning of a description of Nature and it is absolutely inclusive . . . I entirely dissent from the view that Ontography can be taken as separated from even Davisian Physiography . . . Davis never will acknowledge that there is any other but himself or any other correct view but his own . . .

Clearly rocks lay ahead, as experience proved. Eventually Mill (1930, 148) ascribed the failure of the enterprise to unwise tactics for 'it was submitted to specialists in geology, biology, anthropology, economics and other sciences each of whom criticized the definition from his own standpoint.' The efforts of committees and individuals to widen the definitions so as to satisfy all those who had wished to help to forward the scheme naturally failed, and the list was never published though it was set up in galley form, stored in the library of RGS and quoted extensively in the Glossary of Geographical Terms, edited by L. D. Stamp in 1961.

But there had been promising beginnings and early in 1902 A. J. Herbertson (1865-1915) was engaged as a compiler. In a letter of 21 February to J. S. Keltie he noted that on mathematical geography and on climatology Mill 'lists only a few terms,' that on geophysics, geological formation and processes, oceanography and anthropogeography the lists and definitions were fairly complete, and the terms on ice phenomena were taken from the Antarctic Manual. Two possibilities were open: definitions could be printed in the Geographical Journal with a request for criticism

or printed in proof only and sent for judgement by experts. Herbertson was prepared to give his 'spare time (or even more)' during the next two or three years for out of pocket expenses, and full acknowledgement of his work with that of any collaborators who might be involved. On March 10 1902 Keltie invited Herbertson to visit RGS for a discussion on possible landform terms to be included and on April 22 he sent Herbertson a list of meteorological terms to be defined. Shortly afterwards Herbertson wrote to say that he was 'progressing with the geographical nomenclature', though on June 2 1902 he suggested that G. G. Chisholm should be asked to deal with 'general terms,' Keltie himself with 'anthropogeography' and E. A. Reeves, then Map Curator at RGS, with astronomy and cartography. The pressure on Herbertson mounted, for he was developing the Oxford courses in geography and working in other ways for the advance of geographical education. He eagerly accepted an invitation on June 4 1903 to join the Research Committee of RGS (under whose auspices his famous 'natural regions' paper was published) and not surprisingly the nomenclature work moved slowly.

It was then decided to ask G. G. Chisholm to edit the Nomenclature and Keltie wrote to him on June 6 1905 with the promise that all the material already acquired should be sent. After some hesitation Chisholm accepted on June 28, with the reservation that he had a full programme of work to the end of May 1906. Progress was slow and on 10 December 1909 Chisholm wrote to Keltie to say that the work had been 'completely in abeyance' since he had taken up the post at Edinburgh University in October 1908 and so 'the best plan is to send back all the material', which he did on 22 December 1909. On December 31 everything was sent to the next editor (one is tempted to say 'the next victim'), H. J. Fleure (1877-1969) at Aberystwyth. Keltie also wrote to Chisholm asking for his account and a reply dated 1 January 1910 said '£50 if you like', all to be donated to the RGS Building Fund. (In those days letters apparently not only arrived on the following day but were also answered on receipt--much to the envy of the present secretary of the IGU Working Group on the History of Geographical Thought).

Unhappily further difficulties arose over what words should be included. Letters were sent from Keltie on July 5 1911 to A. J. Herbertson, J. W. Gregory (1864-1932) and G. G. Chisholm saying that Fleure had 'included not a few terms that really do not come within the scope of the Dictionary, e. g. Lake Agassiz, Ainu, Algonkian Land.' Mill was also consulted and on 9 July 1911 he wrote that many words had come in because the Council of RGS had referred to various specialists who were not geographers and 'gave the meaning in geology, botany or mathematics' (this was hardly surprising), and also suggested 'detailed and often obscure geological, astronomical and meteorological terms.' Also, some terms were dubious; for example should a Welsh or at least Celtic word like 'aber' appear?

And what was the meaning of 'alp', a single peak or a meadow (or both)? And what of 'Rand', which Mill said was a 'Dutch slang term for rocks'? Looking backwards, Mill said that he was 'glad to escape out of the mess', especially as he found some of the work 'amateurish, lacking in perception and judgement.' And there were signs of pedantry, for what Mill regarded as 'perfectly simple English phrases' such as 'blue ground,' 'terraced valley head', 'needle' were quoted under their Dutch, French or German terms. Also received were examples of 'the terminology of cranks or specialists' which might be 'useful enough gropings after a system but never adopted by anyone except their authors.' Mill concluded by saying that 'If my original design had been carried out the list would have been short and useful, but as it stands can hardly suggest means for making it worthy of the Society.' Later, on January 22 1915, it was reported that Mill's original list of 1 300 words had more than doubled to over 3 000.

Keltie had advised Fleure on June 4 1912 that Chisholm had taken a somewhat liberal view of what should be included: in fact Chisholm wanted it to be 'comprehensive' and to include French and German terms with an English equivalent. By this time Fleure was almost in despair about the work--his mandate was hardly decisive--so he enlisted the aid of Wallace E. Whitehouse, long known in Aberystwyth as his research student and assistant: together they finished the work by March 30 1913. Although enquiries had been made about possible publication as early as May 1911 (when the Clowes firm offered to print 500 copies of a 240-page book for £58.10s!) troubles arose once more. This time Keltie wrote to Major Leonard Darwin and others on March 20 1914 saying that he wanted 'a competent young man as editor, who will go over the Dictionary and report what in his estimation ought to be done . . . to take out the different sections dealing with terms in various departments of geography: the geological terms used, the meteorological, astronomical and others, and to send these to such specialists as would be willing to revise them and make the definitions accurate.' O. J. R. Howarth (1877-1954) and Alan G. Ogilvie (1887-1954), shortly to join the Army, were suggested. Cautionary comment came from the famous lexicographer, Sir James Murray (1837-1915) of the Oxford English Dictionary, who said that the enterprise was 'a vast job needing a competent editor with a small staff.'

It can hardly have been a happy experience for the kindly Keltie to write to Fleure saying that

there is considerable dissatisfaction with the Dictionary in its present condition and I am afraid it will have to be done de novo. Many of the definitions are found to be inaccurate or inadequate by specialists, and a good many terms are introduced which are not considered to be in any way geographical. It is desirable that in the case of most definitions an authority should be given, but I dare say you had to take a considerable number at least from an English dictionary (30 April 1914)

Exasperation was growing, for Keltie mentioned in the same letter that it was fifteen years since the project was initiated. The advice of several people had been sought and given, in some cases with sharp criticism of existing work: for example J. W. Gregory, professor of geology at Glasgow University, said

It would be a great boon if the authors of the less well known terms (his italics) could be listed. Who is responsible for Cheiragnatic coasts; and who for the definition of Caspian type; and who for calling any lake below 100 metres deep an abyss?

More constructively, if controversially, Gregory said in his letter of March 9 1915 to Keltie that 'geography, meteorology, oceanography, limnology and anthropology should be treated more fully than geology or astronomy, as they come so intimately in connection with the central branches of geography.'

The unhappy story continued, with condemnation of existing work and good advice on how to achieve something better both in plentiful supply. However O. J. R. Howarth expressed interest on May 23 1914, before he left for a visit to Australia though even he, a singularly competent and charming scholar, can hardly have been encouraged by Keltie's comment in a letter of 27 October 1914, 'If you have anything good to say about the Dictionary I shall be glad if you will say it.' In the end, on 22 June 1915 Howarth agreed to undertake the work, having studied the accumulated and much travelled material collected over sixteen years. On June 2 Howarth had asked A. R. Hinks, who had taken over Keltie's work at RGS, to say exactly what was wanted. Should it be a general educational work, suitable for reference by students, teachers, even general readers rather than specialists? In his letter of acceptance he agreed to do his best: he also analyzed the work already done. Geographical terms in the material he had received included words of diverse origin: 59 were English (of which 23 were 'north country'), 16 Scottish, 5 Welsh, 1 Irish, 8 North American, 20 Latin American, 2 Australian, 1 Pacific, 2 Indian, 5 other Asiatic, 17 South African, 14 other African (including Arabic), 9 Scandinavian, 1 Russian, 4 Spanish or Portuguese, 2 Hungarian, 13 Italian, 1 Icelandic, 22 German and 61 French including Swiss Alpine. With so wide a range of terms, geographers might well envy the convention in music where composer's markings and directions are all given in Italian even though some French composers insist on using their own language. Howarth found no conceivable system in the anthropology section, and wondered what terms should be given under archaeology: for example should 'menhir' be included? There was very little data on political geography and no attempt to provide systematic cross references. Finally on 8 May 1917 Howarth wrote to Sir Harry Johnston, honorary secretary to RGS, suggesting that his memorandum on geographical nomenclature should be published. The enterprise was entering a phase of sunset glow after twenty years of apparently misguided effort by a large and distinguished cast. In fact the success story was to come later.

A New Beginning

After the 1939-45 war Section E (Geography) of the British Association for the Advancement of Science rapidly recovered, and indeed increased, the vitality it had known until 1939. The meeting at Dundee in 1947 owed much to the presidency of Professor Eva G. R. Taylor (1879-1966), always eager to foster new enterprise and the appointment of L. R. (Sir Laurence) Kirwan as Director of the Royal Geographical Society in November 1945 heralded a period of new enterprise in its work. The Institute of British Geographers, dormant during the war, needed some years of careful and even introspective planning of future policy in the early post-war years and therefore was not directly involved in the production of the Glossary of geographical terms, edited by L. Dudley Stamp, which eventually appeared in 1961. In the frank and even disarming preface to this work Stamp explains that a discussion on geographical terminology was initiated by Professor Taylor at the Birmingham meeting of the British Association in 1950 and a special committee was formed to study the problem: geographers were concerned with the vague definition of many terms, old and new, and the Committee was asked 'to prepare a glossary of geographical terms with agreed definitions in English including reference to previous usage and to current use and misuse.' The first meeting of this committee, with Professor Taylor as chairman, was held at the house of the Royal Geographical Society on March 2 1951, and at a second meeting on June 5 1951 it was agreed to deal with certain general terms 'likely to enter into other definitions.' From these meetings came the list of terms published in the Geographical Journal, vol 117 (1951) 458-9 (general), and vol 118 (1952) 69-70 (landforms), 209-10 (agricultural) and 345-6 (economic). Each of the four lists had between twenty and thirty entries.

All the old difficulties arose. It proved to be difficult to reach agreement on even the commonest terms, all the committee members were busy professional people and no funds were available to support a suitable research worker. Therefore in 1952 the committee did not seek re-appointment but the Council of the British Association expressed regret that such a promising and indeed necessary enterprise should fail, so at the Liverpool meeting of the British Association in 1953 a new committee was formed with L. Dudley Stamp as chairman and Gerald R. Crone, librarian and map curator of the Royal Geographical Society, as secretary. This first met at the house of the RGS on 31 March 1954, when it was agreed to use the list of H. R. Mill as an initial basis for a glossary. Fortunately it was possible to engage W. T. W. Morgan as a full-time worker on the Glossary. Morgan was housed at the RGS and had the resources of its splendid library as well as the scholarship of its librarian immediately available: the Society also provided secretarial assistance. Sir James Murray's comment in 1914 that the task needed a full time worker with secretarial support had been abundantly justified by the scant progress of forty years.

Stamp in his preface (p. xi) says that 'No praise could be too high for the meticulous basic work of Dr. Morgan. In considerable measure this Glossary is his work.' Members of the committee and a large number of geographers from many countries checked the definitions, for though the Glossary was 'limited to terms used in current geographical literature written in English', with foreign words only if used untranslated in English texts, in fact the language used by geographers proved to be a polyglot as Howarth had noted in 1914. For some words it was not possible to give a single definition, partly through lack of agreement by the committee, so a dictionary definition, normally OED or Webster, was provided with one of more definitions from geographical literature and the source, and in some cases editorial comment. In all there are over 3,000 entries, over twice what Mill originally intended and there can be few if any geographers who would know all the terms used. A sequence of entries fills the mind with images, and perhaps puzzlement, as in 'hafod, ha-ha, hail, hained cow pasture, haldenhang, half-year close, hällanals, halomorphic soil, halophyte, ham,' to take just one dozen. Clearly any user would be delighted to note errors and the editor was wisely cautious about identifying the origin of a term. Some readers enjoyed spotting earlier uses of a term than the one named: for example under 'isarithmetic (maps)' A. G. Ogilvie's use in 1952 is mentioned but the term was used by Sten de Geer in 1928.

The volume, whatever its faults, inspired one of its reviewers, J. K. Wright (1891-1969) to hope that it might 'take its place next to Fowler' (English Usage) 'on the desk or in the bookshelf of every geographer who cares to express his ideas effectively in our wondrous and baffling tongue' (Geogr. Journal, vol 128, 1962, 71-73). John Leighly (Geogr. Review, vol 52, 1962, 625-6) notes that 'the user . . . is likely to be impressed by its inclusiveness more than by its exclusiveness', but does anyone now use the term 'geopacifics' or 'WE-ocratic' or 'geocratic', all inventions of Griffith Taylor (1880-1963) seriously? Conversely Patrick Geddes' 'conurbation' of 1915 has now reached OED though there it is wrongly dated as 1937. Leighly drew attention to some language errors, especially in the German entries. He hoped that 'there may be enough readers willing to report to a continuing editorial centre the findings of introductions' (of particular terms) 'to impart to the Glossary something of the quality of the O.E.D.' True, the editor invited 'comments, corrections and additions, especially exact references (to) and quotations (from) . . . authorities.' But there is no 'continuing editorial centre' nor any apparent hope of one, at least in Britain under present financial restraints on education and research, so the 1961 Glossary belongs to its own time and circumstances. This raises the question of what words would now be included in any such publication: do readers of the 1980s want to know, for example, the difference between a HAM and a HUM, neither being edible or musical?

Aspirations towards the production of an historical etymology comparable with OED, which lists one use of 'region' as dating from 1526 but 'regionalism' only from 1881, may have little appeal to geographers: of far more interest is the provision of a vocabulary adequate to express their ideas. In 1981 the Dictionary of Human Geography edited by R. J. Johnston

was published and it is interesting to compare the list of entries with those of Stamp's 1961 volume. Naturally the scope differs but for the letter A Stamp has 202 entries and Johnston only 27, of which only five, accessibility, agglomeration, agricultural geography, anthropogeography and apartheid are included in both volumes. Twenty entries in Johnston are not in Stamp, action space, activity allocation models, activity space, age and sex structure, aggregate travel model, aid, algorithm, alienation, Alonso model, analogue theory, analysis of variance, anarchism, applied geography, aquaculture, area-based policies, areal differentiation, areas of outstanding beauty, assimilation. The Johnston volume also lists the American Geographical Society and the Association of American Geographers, but the Stamp volume does not list geographical societies and other organizations. It is surprising that Stamp does not list 'applied geography', well established by 1961, for he was well known as a pioneer in that field though he was a professor of social geography in London university and thought of his work as such.

If 'A' is exceptional, 'H' may be taken as another example. Stamp has 138 entries, of which a dozen were listed earlier in this paper but Johnston has only nine, of which five also appear in Stamp, heartland, hinterland, historical geography, human ecology and human geography; of these however human ecology makes a somewhat diffident appearance under 'ecology (human)' in the Stamp volume, though this term was favoured by H. H. Barrows (1877-1962) and explained in his 'Geography as human ecology' (Ann. Assoc. Am. Geogr., vol 13, 1923, 1-14 and later works). Johnston's other four H-entries are hermeneutics, hotelling model, housing class and humanist(ic) geography. But neither work includes 'ontography', the term favoured by W. M. Davis.

Exotic as some of the words and phrases may seem to be in either book, it is clear that geographers have such wide aspirations in their work that a wide vocabulary is needed. This provides opportunities of pleasurable debate: for example the present writer dislikes the term 'urban hierarchy' as in his view 'hierarchy' connotes an ecclesiastical order and the grading of towns by size and function bears no relation to the relative status, powers and significance of bishops, priests and deacons. But is that a quibble? If so, here is another one. Many senior geographers who in youth first heard of a paradigm in studying some foreign language, or even English, were astonished when in geography it became what H. W. Fowler in Modern English Usage (1926 and later) called a 'vogue word'. And yet it has, according to OED, two meanings: first a pattern, exemplar, example, and second, an example or pattern of the inflexion of a noun, verb or other part of speech (this dated 1599). The first meaning, especially if extended in meaning, as in Roget's Thesaurus, to 'prototype' seems to be reasonable. Certainly many geographers these days are eager to establish a paradigm and they may draw comfort from OED which states that there is a verb 'to paradigmize' meaning 'to set forth as a model, to make an example of'. The singular present tense paradigm would be

I paradigmize
Thou paradigmizest
He paradigmizes

It need hardly be emphasized that writers of works on geographical nomenclature are born to take life seriously. Changes in the meaning of words have been constant but how far should geographers stimulate it? Fifty years ago honours students in universities were expected to know at least one foreign language: now many only know English and American. The editor of this Newsletter has been asked to retain English spellings and American readers may enjoy translating it into their own language. Who will win in the end? In the Geographical Journal, vol 148, 1982, 150, the word 'advisor' appears though this American spelling is not recognized by OED. There will no doubt be many more glossaries, dictionaries, vocabularies, nomenclatures, however named and one awaits with interest the current enterprise in Paris of Professor Philippe Pinchemel and his colleagues in developing, in association with the Working Group of the International Geographical Union on the history of geographical thought, a new epistemological study of the geographical vocabulary. The task will not be easy. It never was.

References

Much of the material used here has been drawn from the archives of the Royal Geographical Society, especially the letter files. The reference to H. R. Mill (1930) is to his book, The record of the Royal Geographical Society, published on its centenary. There is also some comment on the glossary work in Mill's book, An autobiography, London 1951.

Among pioneer works that could rank as dictionaries, vocabularies, nomenclatures or glossaries are Hochsteyn, L., Les termes de géographie dans les langues du globe, Paris 1906 and Brussels 1907. This work was given an unfavourable review by G. G. C(hisholm) in Geogr. J., vol 30, 1907, 554-5. The author gives 'dirt, mud, ooze or slime' as English equivalents of limon and for colline supplies equivalents in 150 languages. Chisholm comments that 'one cannot but regret the large amount of labour that has been almost entirely wasted in the preparation of this volume, at any rate in the form in which it is now published.'

Moore, W. G., A dictionary of geography: definitions and explanations of terms used in physical geography, Penguin books 1949 and later, was also not favourably received by reviewers in Geography, vol 35, 1950, 510-11 and Geogr. J., vol 115, 1950, 116-17.

Fischer, Eric, and Elliott, Francis E., A German and English glossary of geographical terms, Library series no 5 of the American Geographical Society, New York 1950, is a dictionary.

Baulig, H., Vocabulaire Franco-Anglo-Allemand de géomorphologie, was welcomed in Geogr. J., vol 122, 1956 with the comment that 'it should do much to make the work of French, British, German and American scholars mutually intelligible.' Juillard, E. and Klein, C., in 'Henri Baulig 1877-1962', Geographers: biobibliographical studies, vol 4, 1980, 7-17, show how this work fits into the general career of its author.

George, P., Dictionnaire de la géographie sous la direction de Pierre George Paris 1970 is published entirely in French.

Monkhouse, F. J. and Small, J., A dictionary of the natural environment, London 1978 is a revised form of Monkhouse, F. J. (1914-1975), A dictionary of geography, London 1965 and 1970. The later book was said to be 'in effect a dictionary of physical geography' by a reviewer in Geogr. J., vol 145, 1979, 351-2.

In many countries local terms for topographical features are in common use, as in Ireland. Two terms of Irish origin are used internationally, esker and drumlin: with others these are discussed in Quin, E. G. and Freeman, T. W., Irish Geography, vol 1/4, 1947, 85-9 and vol 1/5, 1948, 151-4.

GEOGRAPHY IN STATE UNIVERSITIES AND LAND GRANT COLLEGES: THE NEBRASKA CASE

by

Brian W. Blouet

An interesting feature of academic life in the late nineteenth century was the establishment of new disciplines within universities. The disciplines included anthropology, geography, and sociology. As far as geography was concerned, the subject was accepted in universities in America, Austria, Britain, France, Germany, Holland, and Italy. The type of geography that emerged reflected separate national traditions and the needs of developing societies in the latter part of the nineteenth century. For example, British academic geography reflected the exploratory tradition and global view of a maritime nation. In the United States the geography that emerged in Midwestern and Western state universities was strongly influenced by the need to know about resources in newly settled areas.

Using the membership list of the National Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges, a questionnaire was sent out in an effort to discover how widespread geography teaching was in such institutions in the late nineteenth century. Approximately 75 state universities and land grant institutions were founded before 1900. Of the 75, about one-third had not offered geography courses prior to 1900. Eighteen places gave no response but 33 did provide details of courses.¹ Information on this group of respondents is provided in Table 1.

There are, of course, problems with postal surveys. Nearly a quarter of the institutions did not respond and some programs were excluded as a result. Bearing these problems in mind, what did the survey show? In the East there were few geography programs, reflecting the fact that state and land grant institutions form a less important element in the educational history of the region. In the South, the type of geography that had been taught in colonial colleges was still represented by courses on ancient geography. The maps and globes course at Delaware is part of the earlier tradition too. Courses of this type form what Warntz has called the first cycle of geography teaching in America.²

In the Midwest, the Plains, and the West, physical geography courses were offered almost from the time of foundation of the institutions concerned. This pattern of events is not unrelated to the Morrill Act (1862) which created landgrant institutions. The act refers to the need "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture," and created a situation in which physical geography was accepted.

Let us examine how the University of Nebraska fits into the overall pattern. The institution was legally created in 1869, although students were not admitted until 1871. By 1873, a course in Comparative Physical Geography was offered and in 1876 it can be shown that Guyot's textbook was in use and Samuel Aughey was teaching the course.

Samuel Aughey was an interesting frontier character: part preacher, part scientist, and part publicist. He was a Lutheran pastor and was appointed to the first chair of natural sciences at the University. He taught biology, chemistry, geology, and physical science in addition to physical geography. His view of the resources of the state was highly optimistic and his name is often associated with the notion of rain following the plow. Within the university, the move to publicize the resources of the state and thus attract favorable notice to the institution was not confined to Aughey. In 1884 Irving Manatt, Chancellor, referred to the need to support a geological survey because:

aside from any possible development of mineral wealth, the attendant study of soil and climate, of rainfall and irrigation, would bring out the information needed to make our terra incognita inviting to the migrant.³

In 1883, Aughey left Nebraska for Wyoming where he helped to promote the oil boom. After his leaving, the physical geography course was not taught for some years. On the one hand, Aughey had created interest in the environment and resources; on the other, he had succumbed to the pressure, not uncommon in state institutions, to say what the populace wanted to hear.

During the 1890s, in a time of drought, depression, and uncertainty, the university made great progress. Leading scholars in several fields established themselves on the Lincoln campus and the pieces were put together which eventually allowed the establishment of a department of geography. In 1895, a department of meteorology and astronomy was organized. In 1896, George Condra (1869-1958) arrived for graduate work in geology. The plant ecologist, F. E. Clements (1874-1945), who became a founder member of the A.A.G., was appointed an assistant instructor in botany in 1894.⁴

If one man can be seen as the dynamic force in the early development of geography at Nebraska, it is George Condra. He came to Nebraska in 1896 at just the period original work in plant ecology was being produced by Bessey, Clements, and Roscoe Pound. The plant ecologists placed emphasis upon producing research results which were of practical use. Condra adopted a similar approach in his studies of geology and natural resources. On completing the doctoral degree in 1902, he was appointed instructor of geography and economic geology. By 1905-06, he was full professor and had six geography courses in the curriculum--physical geography, geography of the U.S., industrial geography, teacher's geography, advanced geography 1 and 2. By 1908, he had a department of geography, nine graduate students and Nels Bengtson as a newly appointed instructor. In 1912, he became head of a department entitled geography and conservation. In 1918 he established a Conservation and Survey Division at the university which was a model of its type.

Condra was from an Iowa farm family. He was educated at Western Normal College, Shenandoah; the University of Michigan (B.A. 1896); and the University of Nebraska. In 1902 he studied at Cornell under R. S. Tarr and taught summer school there from 1905 to 1911.

In a letter to Chancellor Andrews, University of Nebraska, Condra reported on the work he and his graduate students were doing in 1908. There were six major areas of study: utilization of the Sandhills, control and development of the Missouri River waters, soil erosion, the consequences of climatic fluctuation, the climate of soils, and the agricultural geography of Nebraska. The group was linked to the work of the U.S.D.A.⁵

Unfortunately for geography, Condra's success in creating a Conservation and Survey Division meant that he was lost to the subject, which was linked with geology in 1918. A separate department did not reappear until 1929, with Bengtson as chairman. The staff then consisted of Bengtson, Esther Anderson, who had been at the university since 1919, and Earl Lackey who came in 1924. William Van Royen arrived in 1930. Van Royen was Dutch and Bengtson was Swedish by birth, so that foreign-area interests were strongly present. It is true to say that mainstream cultural geography did not reach the department until the appointment of the Sauer student, Leslie Hewes, in 1945.

The development of geography teaching at the University of Nebraska may reflect the general experience of state universities in several ways. Firstly, the type of geography developed initially was very much related to the needs of the region the university served. Secondly, geography courses, particularly physical geography courses, were offered long before a department was created. Thirdly, because the early geography was resource-oriented, and thus strongly linked with geology, soils, and botany, it was difficult for the subject to define itself and justify a separate department.

NOTES

¹B. W. Blouet (ed.), The Origins of Academic Geography in the United States. Hamden, Conn., Archon Books, 1981, pp. 327-342.

²William Warntz, Geography Now and Then, New York: American Geographical Society, 1964.

³Irving Manatt, Seventh Biennial Report of the Board of Regents of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, 1884, p. 31.

⁴Ronald Tobey, Saving the Prairie, Berkeley, University of California Press, 1981. Tobey provides an excellent study of the development of American plant ecology and the role of Clements.

⁵University of Nebraska Archives, Board of Regents papers, Box 21, Folder 160. G. Condra to Chancellor Andrews, December 11, 1908.

TABLE 1

State Universities and Land Grant Colleges
Pre-1900 Dates and Titles of First Geography Courses
Departments founded prior to 1900

East	South	Mid-West	Plains	Far West
Cornell (founded 1865) <u>Physical Geography</u> (1869)	Alabama (founded 1829) <u>Modern Geography</u> (1837)	Illinois (founded 1867) <u>Meteorology</u> <u>Physical Geography</u> (1867)	Colorado State (founded 1870) <u>Physical Geography</u> <u>Meteorology</u> (1879)	Berkeley (founded 1868) Davidson appointed (1870) Department (1898)
Delaware (1833) <u>Maps and Globes</u> (1836)	L.S.U. (1860) <u>Geography</u> (1860)	Iowa State (1847) <u>Physiography</u> (1898)	Kansas (1866) <u>Commercial Geography</u> <u>Geography of Europe</u> (1873)	L. A. Normal (1881) Department (1895)
U. of Maine at Orono (1865) <u>Physical Geography</u> (1871)	Miss. State (1878) <u>Meteorology</u> (1880)	Miami U. (1809) <u>Modern Geography</u> (1826)	Kansas State (1863) <u>Geography</u> (1873)	U. of New Mexico, Albuquerque (1892) <u>Descriptive Geography</u> <u>Physical Geography</u> (1892)
Penn State (1855) <u>Physical Geography</u> (1859)	N. Carolina State (1887) <u>Meteorology</u> (1895)	Michigan State (1855) <u>Physical Geography</u> (1875)	Montana State (1893) <u>Meteorology</u> (1893)	New Mexico State, Las Cruces (1888) <u>Geography</u> (1889)
	S. Carolina (1801) <u>Physiography</u> (1890)		Nebraska (1869) <u>Comparative Physical</u> <u>Geography</u> (1873)	U. of Washington (1861) <u>Physical Geography</u> (1889)
	Tennessee (1794) <u>Ancient Geography</u> (1844)	Missouri (1851) <u>Physical Geography</u> (1860)	North Dakota State (1890) <u>Physical Geography</u> <u>Meteorology</u> (1899)	
	Virginia State Col. <u>Physical Geography</u> (1883)	Ohio State (1870) <u>Physical Geography</u> (1871)	Oklahoma (1890) <u>Eclectic Physical</u> <u>Geography</u> (1892)	
	West Virginia U. (1867) <u>Geography</u> , <u>Physical Geography</u> , <u>Ancient Geography &</u> <u>Roman Antiquities</u> , <u>Ancient Geography &</u> <u>Greek Antiquities</u> , <u>Physical Geography</u> , <u>Meteorology</u> (1867)	Wisconsin <u>Physical Geography</u> <u>Geography and Map</u> <u>Drawing</u> (1862)	S. Dakota S. U. (1884) <u>Geography</u> (1884)	
			Wyoming U. (1887) <u>Physical Geography</u> (1887)	

ELISÉE RECLUS' JAPANESE DISCIPLE, ISHIKAWA SANSHIRŌ

by

G. S. Dunbar

In my biography of the French geographer and anarchist Elisée Reclus (1830-1905), I repeated an interesting story about a Japanese man named Ishimoto who purchased the library of the Geographical Institute (founded by Reclus) of the New University of Brussels in 1923 and had it shipped to Tokyo, where it would serve as the nucleus of a proposed Elisée Reclus Geographical Institute. The New University closed its doors in 1914 and was formally disbanded in 1919, but its Institut des hautes études continues to exist. The library, said to have contained some 40,000 volumes, was utterly destroyed by the great Tokyo earthquake and fire in 1923. I had derived that information from a sole source, an essay published in 1927 by Paul Reclus, Elisée's nephew and successor as head of the Geographical Institute in Brussels.

I was intrigued by Elisée Reclus' posthumous Japanese connection and was determined to learn more about the subject. In 1980 I attended a conference in Kyoto, Japan that was organized by Professor K. Takeuchi of Hitotsubashi University, Tokyo, and sponsored by the International Geographical Union's Commission on the History of Geographical Thought. Professor Takeuchi promised that he would look into the matter and see if he could find some relevant Japanese materials. He sent me a very helpful letter, dated 20 October 1980 and accompanied by numerous xeroxed copies of printed materials. What follows is largely taken from publications that Professor Takeuchi supplied or identified and were then translated by Miss M. Taguchi, a doctoral candidate in Anthropology at UCLA and teaching assistant in Oriental Languages. I should also like to acknowledge the assistance of my UCLA colleague Professor Fred G. Notehelfer of the Department of History. Professor Notehelfer is the author of Kotoku Shūsui: Portrait of a Japanese Radical (Cambridge: University Press, 1971), a biography of Kotoku Denjirō (also known by the gō or pen name of Shūsui) (1871-1911), a Japanese leftist who was executed by the Japanese government for his radical activities. Professor Notehelfer's book contains many references to Elisée Reclus' friend Peter Kropotkin (1842-1921), the Russian geographer and anarchist, and to Ishikawa Sanshirō (1876-1956), another Japanese Socialist writer. It is from a recent edition of Ishikawa's collected works (Chosaku shū, 8 volumes, Tokyo: Seidosha, 1977-1979) that most of the following information comes.

Ishikawa had spent two periods in prison, in 1907 and 1910, but he escaped Kotoku's fate. When events heated up again, he decided to go to Europe. Ishikawa apparently only intended to be away from his homeland for a relatively brief period when he embarked in early 1913, but in fact he did not see Japan again until the autumn of 1920. His chief European contact was the English anarchist Edward Carpenter (1844-1929), with whom he had corresponded since 1909, but fate led him first to Brussels, where he was befriended by Paul Reclus and his family, who took him into their home, and he lived mostly with the Reclus until he returned

to Japan in 1920. Ishikawa managed to get to England to visit Carpenter in early 1914, but he was thwarted in his effort to return to Japan at that time. Instead, he returned to Brussels, moved in with the Reclus family, and found a job as a house painter. The Reclus moved to France at the outbreak of war, and Ishikawa followed not long after. In 1915 he lived in the house of a friend of the Reclus family in Liancourt (Oise), and in May 1916 he joined the Reclus in Domme (Dordogne) in southwestern France. He apparently spent most of his time there in reading, writing, vegetable gardening, and keeping Madame Reclus company. In 1919 Ishikawa wanted to return to Japan, but he postponed his trip for a year in order to accompany Mme Reclus to Marrakesh, Morocco, where Paul's brother André was then living. After almost seven months in Morocco Ishikawa returned to Domme at the end of June 1920, visited Paris, Brussels, and London, and in September returned to Japan.

In Japan Ishikawa talked with a geologist named Ishimoto Keikichi, who was then engaged in importing foreign books. He was interested in Ishikawa's stories about the Reclus family and especially about Elisée Reclus and the library of the Geographical Institute in Brussels. Ishimoto asked Ishikawa to negotiate with Paul Reclus for the purchase of the library. Ishikawa wrote to Reclus right away, and the latter sent a telegram agreeing to the sale. The price--10,000 yen (about 1,000 British pounds)--was considered to be inexpensive by the Japanese. The packing and shipping would, however, pose some problems, so Ishikawa sailed for Europe in late November 1921. He went to Reclus' home in Domme, gave Paul the money, and then went on to Brussels. When Ishikawa went with Reclus to Antwerp, he was surprised at the cost of packing and shipping. The cost of crating the books and sending them from Brussels to Antwerp was 7500 francs, and it would take 40 pounds more to get them to Tokyo. Ishimoto had sent Ishikawa 400 yen (about 40 pounds), sufficient for shipping costs, and another Japanese, Kanō, had given him 7447 francs.

According to Ishikawa, there were 60,000 books in the Geographical Institute library, not 40,000 as reported by Paul Reclus. In any event, the books were shipped off, and Ishikawa himself returned to Japan in October 1922. The books were placed in storage in the Fukagawa district of Tokyo, but unfortunately they were consumed in the fire accompanying the great earthquake of 1 September 1923. Ishikawa was experiencing other difficulties at the time of the earthquake. He was arrested with some other Socialists and jailed for a week. When he wrote to Paul Reclus to give him the bad news about the library, Paul replied that it was very appropriate that Elisée's books should be destroyed by fire, because he (Elisée) had adored volcanoes!

Ishikawa Sanshirō continued his radical writing activities. In 1930 he published Japanese translations of two of Elisée Reclus' works and in 1931 he organized a study group on Reclus and lectured about him. He published several newspaper and journal articles about Elisée Reclus and the Reclus family, particularly in 1930. Finally, in 1948, Ishikawa published a book on Reclus--Elisée Reclus, Shisō to Shōgai [Elisée Reclus, His Thought and Life]. I have not been able to determine the possible influence of Elisée Reclus on Japanese intellectuals through the propagandizing efforts of Ishikawa Sanshirō, but this is a subject that I should like to pursue with Professor Takeuchi and other Japanese scholars.

References:

G. S. Dunbar. Elisée Reclus, Historian of Nature. Hamden, Connecticut:
Archon Books, 1978.

Ishikawa Sanshirō. Elisée Reclus, Shisō to Shōgai. Tokyo:
Kokumin-Kagakusha, 1948.

Ishikawa Sanshirō. Chosakū shu. 8 volumes. Tokyo: Seidosha, 1977 - 1979.

Paul Reclus, "A Few Recollections on the Brothers Elie and Elisée Reclus,"
pp. 1-25 in Elisée and Elie Reclus, In Memoriam, edited by
Joseph Ishill (Berkeley Heights, New Jersey: The Oriole Press, 1927).

THEMES, PLANS AND CONFERENCES OF THE WORKING GROUP

by

David Hooson

(Reprinted from Newsletter No. 4 [October 1982]
of the Working Group on the History of Geographical
Thought, International Geographical Union/International
Union of the History and Philosophy of Science)

Over the past year, a number of events, conferences and consultations with colleagues have helped to crystallize in my mind a unifying theme as a focus for some of the organized activities of our Working Group over the next few years.

Following on the successful symposium on Geographical Languages in Kyoto in August 1980, an informal meeting of some of the Ordinary Members of the Group was held in Paris in April 1981, under the auspices and hospitality of Professor Philippe Pinchemel, who had directed the Commission for 12 years.

Following on this discussion, there were others, notably with Professor Walter Freeman, who has been largely responsible for creating, over these years, the enduring centrepiece of our Group to date--the volumes of Geographers: Biobibliographical Studies, whose momentum is still strong and whose international scope continues to broaden.

Then, in August-September 1981 I took the opportunity to attend the Congress of the International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science in Bucharest, Romania. There, in addition to several sessions under a combined Geological-Geographical (Earth Sciences) rubric, which proved more suitable to our geographical colleagues from Central and Eastern Europe than it probably would have been in most other parts of the world, we had an informative and lively meeting of our Working Group, at which our plans and themes were further discussed. Our Romanian colleagues, with their distinguished traditions in the field, were most helpful and vitally concerned with our work. It is worth noting, in addition, that considerable importance was attached by the Conference in general to the role of Geography as a "bridge" between the natural and social sciences.

Consequently, on returning to the United States, where the situation of our discipline is comparatively parlous in some respects (the closure of the department at the University of Michigan has just been announced, for example), I sent out, in a December 1981 circular letter which some of

you will have received, my proposal for a unifying theme for our projected Symposium in Geneva, Switzerland in August 1984--"The Image and Role of Geography in Various Countries: History and Outlook."

Some Elaborations on This Theme. Topics may include, amongst others, (1) how the questions and styles employed by individual geographers may have derived from the intellectual, historical and environmental milieux in which they lived; (2) more cross-national studies of the rise, diffusion and decline of particular theories, fashionable terms and methods; (3) more deliberate choosing of themes in the history of geography which bear significantly on live and urgent problems facing the discipline today and in the future; (4) more attempts to encourage full participation by countries whose geographical work has hitherto been less well known. In this latter case, the experience of the recent Tokyo conference is a shining example.

I certainly applaud the good fortune of those countries where geography has a secure, easily recognizable, accepted and vital role in their life and thought. But some of us, and I include the U. S. A., live with a situation in which recognition for our field must be regarded as unsatisfactory and where we are still vulnerable institutionally. Considering that so many of the problems we face as world citizens have a strong, and to us obvious, geographical component and that geographical ignorance among otherwise educated people is so widespread and costly, such a situation is paradoxical, and surely worthwhile investigating and rectifying. Common histories revealing such things as preoccupation with theories which turned out to be dead-ends, competition from neighboring disciplines in the social or natural sciences, or a perceived difficulty of combining physical and human geography in educational curricula, are just a few of the evident blocks to the crystallizing of a strong geography and it might be hoped that the less "successful" nations in this respect would gain some light from the experience of the more successful.

Most of the questions we have been concerned with in the Commission should be amenable to this proposal and I think what I have in mind should provide a sorely needed focus at this rather critical time in the development of our discipline. Our Working Group, concerned as it is with the development of the whole of our subject, is, in my opinion, peculiarly fitted to carry out such a mission and, among other things, to demonstrate the effectiveness, as well as the great interest, of this history of ideas. But the emphasis would remain basically historical, true to the mission of our Group. We would hope to assemble a volume for publication from the 1984 Symposium.

Forthcoming Meetings:

- a) Although it proved to be impossible to organize until very late, there will be a symposium of our Working Group in association with the Regional Conference of the I. G. U. in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, on August 12-13th 1982. The theme is "The Historical Role of Geography in National Life, with Special Reference to Latin America," and the local organizer is Professor Luis Cavalcanti Bahiana of the I. B. G. E., Rio.

- b) The symposium, associated with the next full I. G. C. in Paris-Alpes, has been set for Geneva August 22-25th 1984, and the local organizer is Professor Claude Raffestin of the University of Geneva. While papers on the general theme already outlined will be specially solicited, others on significant topics in the history of geographical thought will also be entertained. I would be pleased to receive your proposed title before December 1st 1982 and a one-page abstract by May 18th 1983. [Note--Although the December deadline has passed, Professor Hooson would still be willing to entertain proposals, and interested readers should get in touch with him as soon as possible.]
- c) Looking ahead still further, it should be noted that the next conference of the International Union of the History and Philosophy of Science is to be held in Berkeley, California in August 1985. A session to do with scholarly cross-fertilization between geography and other disciplines is being considered. Your ideas on this and other policy questions relating to the work of our Group, will, of course, be welcomed.

ARCHIVES OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHERS
AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, PHILADELPHIA
SHELF LIST (ACCESSIONS TO JULY 1975)

SERIES

AAG ARCHIVES

Box 1 AAG Archives.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

Box 2 Constitution and by-laws.

ADMINISTRATIVE RECORDS

1. General Correspondence.

A. Letters Sent. Arranged chronologically by office.

Box 3 President, Vice President, Treasurer. 1937 - 1965.
Box 4 Office of the Secretary. 1913 - 1916.
Box 5 Office of the Secretary. 1936 - 1939, 1945 - 1951.
Box 6 Office of the Secretary. 1952 - 1957.
Box 7 Office of the Secretary. 1958 - 1966.
Box 8 Central Office. 1950 - 1960.
Box 9 Central Office. 1960 - 1966.
Box 10 Central Office. 1955 - 1962.

Mailing Lists

B. Letters Received. Arranged alphabetically by correspondent,
1904-16; ca. 1937-66.

Box 11 Office of the Secretary. A.
Box 12 Office of the Secretary. B.
Box 13 Office of the Secretary. C - D (Part).
Box 14 Office of the Secretary. D (Part) - F.
Box 15 Office of the Secretary. G.
Box 16 Office of the Secretary. H.
Box 17 Office of the Secretary. I - L.
Box 18 Office of the Secretary. M - N.
Box 19 Office of the Secretary. O - R.
Box 20 Office of the Secretary. S - T.
Box 21 Office of the Secretary. U - Z.

C. Newsletters.

Box 22 Newsletters. 1905 - 1949.
Box 23 Newsletters. 1950 - 1973.

2. Reports and Minutes.

A. Council Minute Books.

Box 24 Council Minute Books. 1904 - 1935.
Box 25 Council Minute Books. 1936 - 1948.
Box 26 Council Minute Books. 1949 - 1951.
Box 27 Council Minute Books. 1952 - 1954.

B. Correspondence: Interfile.

Box 28 Correspondence: Interfile. 1905 - 1964.

C. Council Business.

Box 29 Council Business. 1936, 1938 - 1939.
Box 30 Council Business. 1946 - 1949.
Box 31 Council Business. 1950 - 1956.
Box 32 Council Business. 1957 - 1963.
Box 33 Council Business. 1964.

D. Business Meetings.

Box 34 Business Meetings. 1949 - 1964.

E. Questionnaires.

Box 35 Questionnaires. 1907, 1957.

F. Secretary Reports.

Box 36 Secretary Reports. 1948 - 1958.

G. Central Office

Box 37 Central Office. 1950 - 1956.

H. Treasurer's Accounts and Reports.

Box 38 Treasurer's Accounts and Reports. 1923 - 1946.
Box 39 Treasurer's Accounts and Reports. 1949 - 1967.

I. Office of the Treasurer: Record Cards

Box 40 Office of the Treasurer: Record Cards. A - H.
Box 41 Office of the Treasurer: Record Cards. I - Z.

MEMBERSHIP RECORDS

- Box 42 Biographical Sketches
- Box 43 Membership Records. 1939 - 1965.
- Box 44 Membership Records. 1904 - 1963.
- Box 45 Membership Records.
 - Nominations. 1904 - 1912.
 - Membership Lists. 1913 - 1920.
- Box 46 Membership Records.
 - Membership Lists. 1921 - 1946.
- Box 47 Membership Lists. 1947 - 1952.
- Box 48 Applications. A - BL.
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- Box 52 Applications. H - J.
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- Box 54 Applications. Mc - N.
- Box 55 Applications. O - R.
- Box 56 Applications. SA - SP
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- Box 58 Applications. V - Z.

COMMITTEE RECORDS

- Box 59 American Geography. 1947 - 1954.
- Box 60 Committees - A.
 - Aerial Photographs, Preservation of
 - AAG - CAG Committee
 - Advancement of the Association
 - Applied Geography
 - Asian Studies
 - Awards for Undergraduate Majors
- Box 61 Careers in Geography (and predecessors)
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 - Purge List
- Box 64 Interfile
 - IGC - Polish Field Trip
 - Corporate Seminar Follow-Up to Corporate Contacts

COMMITTEE RECORDS (Cont.)

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 - Cartography
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- Box 66 Education (History of Project Proposals)
- Box 67 Education (High School Geography Project)
- Box 68 Education (High School Geography Project)
- Box 69 Exchange of Publications
- Box 70 Exchange of Publications
- Box 71 Duplicate and Non-Record Items
- Box 72 Executive Committee. 1964 - 1966.
- Box 73 Executive Committee: New Executive Office.
- Box 74 Executive Committee. 1949 - 1964.
- Box 75 Committees - E, F
 - Exchange of Visits
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 - Geographic Symposia
 - Geography and Federal Government (and predecessors)
- Box 77 General. 1945 - 1948, 1955 - 1965.
- Box 78 Grants and Awards.
 - Awards and Fellowships
 - Research Grants
- Box 79 Geography and Business
- Box 80 Geography and Business
- Box 81 Geography and Business
- Box 82 Geography and the Federal Government (and predecessors)
- Box 83 Handbook - Directory
- Box 84 Historical Geography
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- Box 85 Honors
- Box 86 Committees - I - J
 - Geography in the Humanities
 - IGC Participation Awards
 - Interception of Publications
 - International Fellowships
 - Latin American Geography
 - Latin American Studies
 - Lectures
 - Lecture Programs
- Box 87 International Geographical Union
- Box 88 Committees - M
 - Membership
 - Military Geography
- Box 89 Committees - N - O
 - Nominating
 - Near East Studies
 - Organization of Regional Division

COMMITTEE RECORDS (Cont.)

- Box 90 Committees - P
 Pan American Center for Geographical Training
 Peace Research
 Point Four Program
 Political Geography
- Box 91 Committees - P
 Placement
- Box 92 Committees - P
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- Box 93 Committees - P
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- Box 94 Committees - P
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- Box 95 Committees - P
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- Box 96 Committees - P
 Programs
- Box 97 Committees - R
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 Regional Divisions
 Relations with Foreign Geographers
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 Research Grants
 Resolutions
- Box 98 Committees - S
 Small Departments of Geography in Colleges and Universities
 Social Geography Committee
 Soil and Water Conservation Needs, National Inventory
 Soviet Studies
 Status and Trends in Geography
 American Geography
 Southern Colleges
- Box 99 Committees - T - Z
 Television Committee
 TV Geography
 Trends in Training and Placement
 UNESCO Relations
 Visuals Committee, AAG - NCGE
 Espenshade's EBF Report & Miscellaneous Letters
- Box 100 Tellers Committee

PROJECT AND PROGRAM RECORDS

- Box 101 Projects and Programs
- Box 102 Missing
- Box 103 High School Geography Project
- Box 104 High School Geography Project
- Box 105 High School Geography Project

PROJECT AND PROGRAM RECORDS

Box 106 Commission on College Geography

ANNUAL MEETING RECORDS

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Box 108 Annual Meeting Records
Box 109 Annual Meeting Records
Box 110 Annual Meetings
Box 111 Programs and Papers. 1904 - 1948.
Box 112 Programs and Papers. 1949 - 1965.
Box 113 Programs.
Box 114 Annual Meetings. 1950 - 1957.
Box 115 Annual Meetings. 1958 - 1960.
Box 116 Annual Meetings. 1961 - 1962.
Box 117 Annual Meetings. 1963 - 1964.
Box 118 Annual Meetings. 1965 - 1970.
Box 119 Papers.
Box 120 Papers.
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Box 122 Papers.
Box 123 Handouts.

REGIONAL RECORDS

Box 124 Regional Divisions: Southwestern
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Box 125 Regional Divisions: West Lakes
East Lakes
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Box 126 Regional Divisions: New York - New Jersey
Box 127 Regional Divisions: Middle Atlantic

PUBLICATIONS

Box 128 Annals: Correspondence
Box 129 Annals: Correspondence
Box 130 P. G.: Editorial
Box 131 P. G.: Editorial
Box 132 P. G.: Editorial
Box 133 P. G.
Box 134 Miscellaneous Publications: Correspondence
Box 135 Manuscripts
Perspective on the Nature of Geography
Careers in Geography
Box 136 Manuscripts
The New England Landscape

EXTERNAL RELATIONS

- Box 137 AAG - American Society for Professional Geographers
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American Council of Learned Societies
 - Box 149 Other Institutions
National Council for Geographic Education
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Miscellaneous
 - Box 151 Other Institutions
Miscellaneous. A - G.
 - Box 152 Other Institutions
American Association for the Advancement of Science
 - Box 153 Other Institutions
 - Box 154 Other Institutions
Miscellaneous. I.
 - Box 155 Other Institutions
Miscellaneous. N - U.
 - Box 156 Other Institutions
Miscellaneous.
 - Box 157 Private Papers of Burrill.
 - Box 157A Private Papers of Burrill.
- Miscellaneous (Pamphlets) and Non-Record Items 11 boxes

RECORDS OF THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHERS
(Accessioned but not included in box list)

Letters sent, April 9, 1957 - December 31, 1964

Letters sent by A. W. Hahn, August 5, 1963 - July 15, 1964

Letters sent by Saul Cohen, September 2, 1964 - September 8, 1965
(with preliminary agenda and related material, 2nd meeting,
1963-64 council, March 29, 1964, and preliminary agenda, 1st
meeting, 1964-65 council, April 1, 1964)

Letters sent by John Fraser Hart, August 26, 1965 - July 29, 1966

Letters sent by J. Warren Nystrom, August 1, 1966 - May 31, 1968

Letters sent Re New England Project, July 14, 1965 - October 31, 1966

Minutes of council meetings, with memoranda from the Executive Director
to council members, August 17, 1958 - March 13, 1972.

Minutes of executive committee meetings, March 8, 1958 - January 29, 1972

RESOURCES FOR THE HISTORY OF GEOGRAPHY IN THE CLARK UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES

by

William A. Koelsch and Stuart W. Campbell

The Clark University Archives was established in 1972. Since the Graduate School of Geography at Clark, founded in 1921, has played a major role in the institution, the region and the profession, from the beginning the Archives has made special efforts to collect its records and thereby document a significant institutional force in American geography. Except as otherwise indicated, the records listed below are open for research to students and scholars within and outside Clark University. The University Archives is open Monday through Friday, 9:00 to 12:00 and 1:00 to 5:00 throughout the year, except when the University itself is closed for vacation. For further information, or to make arrangements to use the collections, write Dr. Stuart W. Campbell, University Archivist, Clark University, 950 Main Street, Worcester, Massachusetts 01610, or call (617) 793-7206.

I. University and Departmental Records

- A. Wallace W. Atwood Papers (Records of the Office of the President), 1901-1946, [59 ft.]

Since President Atwood was also Director of the Graduate School of Geography, his office files contain much material on the affairs of the School, correspondence with its faculty (such as Ellen Churchill Semple), records of his own research, travel and textbook writing, and material relating to geography organizations in New England and elsewhere. A detailed inventory of the Atwood Papers by William A. Koelsch and Suzanne M. Hamel, was published by the Archives in March, 1973; copies are available for a postage/handling charge of \$2.00.

- B. Records of the Graduate School of Geography, 1924-1960, [4 ft.]
These are geography office files, including a general annual file, 1930-1960; staff meeting minutes, 1924-1954; and general correspondence, including correspondence relating to faculty and to the A.A.G., 1940-1951 and the NCGT, 1948-1956.

- C. Records of the Graduate School of Geography, 1965-1974: Saul B. Cohen, Director [3.5 ft.]
In addition to files on departmental matters, these records document Cohen's involvement with various U.S. Office of Education programs; the NSF Committee on College Geography, 1965-1968; the A.A.G., 1965-1969; the NAS Committee on Geography, 1965-1970, and other geographic education activities.

- D. Records of the Graduate School of Geography: Place Perception Project, 1967-1971 [2.5 ft.]
- E. Records of the Graduate School of Geography: Minutes of Staff Meetings, 1967-1982 [.25 ft.]

Copies of originals kept in Departmental office.

- F. Graduate School of Geography: Field Camp Reports, 1926-1961 [9.25 ft.] An incomplete run of student reports from annual Fall Field Camps including thirteen field camp maps.
- G. Graduate Student Records, 1923-1970 [17 ft.]
Files of non-current graduate students, including later correspondence, clippings, etc. Closed except by special permission; inquire of University Archivist.
- H. Place Perception Project Reports [.25 ft.]
A selection of some of the Reports generated by this project for training and research in psychogeography.

II. Records of Student Organizations

- A. Association of Clark Geographers, 1921-1927
Constitution, Minutes, Treasurers' Reports
- B. Clark University Geographical Society, 1927-1961 (CUGS)
Minutes

III. Faculty Papers

- A. Saul B. Cohen Papers, 1965-1978 [9 ft.]
These files are additions to those under I C above, and include speeches, correspondence, materials relating to Graduate School of Geography and University affairs through the end of Cohen's tenure at Clark, materials relating to AAG and AGS (1968-1974), the Committee on Geography and Afro-America (COMGA) and other programs for the improvement of geographic instruction, and selected publications; records relating to the tenure of William A. Koelsch as Acting Director (1978) are included.
- B. W. Elmer Ekblaw Papers, 1912-1943 [8 ft.]
Correspondence relating to Ekblaw's extensive lecture career; desk calendars, 1931-34; course note cards; publications, including bound volumes of newspaper editorials, book reviews and his "Wake Robin" column in local newspapers.

- C. Robert W. Kates Papers, 1961-1978 [15 ft.] (Additions expected)
These papers document the educational and research career of Robert Kates, University Professor, Professor of Geography and MacArthur Fellow, from his graduate school days. They include general correspondence (1971-1978), addresses, files relating to professional meetings and conferences, publications and research projects (including studies of floods, drought, earthquakes, desertification, least developed countries, risk assessment and technological hazards).
- D. Samuel Van Valkenburg Papers, 1952-1968 [3 ft.]
Correspondence (personal and with publishers), awards, course materials, largely for the period following his retirement from Clark. (For earlier materials, see I A and B above). The Archives also possesses a set of tape recordings of Professor Van Valkenburg's lectures in political geography and Europe dating from the early 1950s.
- E. Henry J. Warman Papers, 1940-1975 [3 ft.]
Course notes, lectures, correspondence about and drafts of publications; research materials concerning Latin America and Geography in Education.

IV. Non-Clark Manuscript Materials

- A. Records of the New England/St. Lawrence Valley Geographical Society, 1924-1970 [2 ft.] (Additions expected)
The Clark University Archives is the official repository for the records of the Society. Present holdings include materials relating to annual meetings, 1924-1970; correspondence files of the Secretary-Treasurer, 1940-1969; and a partial run of Proceedings and other publications.
- B. William Libbey/Arnold Guyot Papers, 1830-1912 [3 ft.]
This is an artificial collection of manuscript material coming to Clark in 1927 as part of the William Libbey Library. It includes the ms. volume of Guyot's "Hypsometrie," seven bound notebooks of courses taken at the University of Berlin, 1830-1834 (five of them notes from Carl Ritter's courses); Libbey's correspondence and other materials relating to the U.S. Fish Commission in the 1890s, memorabilia and personal material.

NOTE: The University Archives holds a large amount of printed material relating to the Graduate School of Geography, including copies of such publications as The Monadnock, Economic Geography and Antipode; university catalogues and other general Clark publications; and an extensive series of indexed scrapbooks of material appearing in local newspapers for the period from the founding of the Graduate School of Geography in 1921 through the early 1950s. It also has a collection of faculty publications, particularly strong for the early years of the School, and a large number of photographs of persons, groups and activities, particularly the "Three Months in the Field" expedition of 1934. A black and white silent film also documents the 1934 trip.

SAUER ON SOCIAL SCIENCE: HOWARD ODUM'S INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE

by

J. Nicholas Entrikin

The charismatic and enigmatic qualities of Carl O. Sauer have been noted often by his former students and colleagues in the literature that has emerged subsequent to his death in 1975. As Hooson has argued, Sauer was a "complex man, surrounded not only by his well known ruminative cloud of pipe smoke but also by more than a few paradoxes."¹ One such paradox was the fact that he disparaged the attempts by geographers "to hammer out a logical, methodological framework for the discipline" but at the same time contributed several influential articles on this topic.² Sauer tended to play down the importance of his philosophical essays by suggesting that they were simply exercises for helping him to organize his thoughts, and that they were of secondary importance in comparison to his "real" scientific work. He would suggest that these philosophical essays were not to be debated in terms of their finer logical points, and he would criticize his fellow geographers for the attention that they paid to these statements and to the indifference that they showed toward his more substantive contributions.³ His correspondence, however, belies this seemingly flippant attitude toward such logical and methodological concerns. For, although it too contains disparaging comments, it is heavily loaded with references to issues in the philosophy of social science.

The greatest concentration of this valuable unpublished record has been available since the late 1970's in the Bancroft Library on the University of California Berkeley campus. The collection is a rich resource for primary materials related to topics concerning Sauer, the Geography Department at Berkeley, and the interrelationships between geography and social science organizations.⁴ Sauer was an expansive letter writer who was not reluctant to express quite strong opinions concerning geography and social science. While he was frequently quite critical of geographers, he was highly supportive of geography as a field of study. Thus, in much of his correspondence with individuals outside of the field, Sauer would explain the nature of geography and would relate how contemporary North American geographers deviated from the research directions established by the discipline's European ancestry.⁵ While the letters at the Bancroft provide a clear indication of the importance of methodological and logical issues for Sauer, they can only be viewed as a starting point for research on this intriguing figure in the history of geographic thought, in that similar to most newly assembled correspondence files, this collection contains more letters written to Sauer than it does letters written by him.

My research on the study of regions and regionalism in North American human science has taken me to other archives that contain Sauer authored letters specifically related to methodological and philosophical issues. Two of these collections, the Joseph H. Willits Papers in the Rockefeller Archive Center at Tarrytown, New York, and the Howard W. Odum Papers in the

Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, are especially useful for gaining insight into Sauer's views on the social sciences. The Sauer-Willits correspondence includes letters written during the period in which Willits served as the director of the Division of Social Sciences of the Rockefeller Foundation from 1939-1954. Sauer appears to have served an advisory function and thus the topics covered go beyond the official concerns related to Sauer's Rockefeller financed trips to include his assessment of geography and of social science. The Sauer-Odum correspondence is not as large nor as wide ranging in terms of topics. Most of the letters refer to specific research projects of the Institute for Research in Social Science (I.R.S.S.) which Odum founded and directed at the University of North Carolina. The periods covered by both sets of correspondence coincide approximately, but the Sauer-Odum correspondence is more heavily concentrated in the decade of the 1930's. The interrelationships among these three men as seen through their letters provide an interesting view of the complexities and ambiguities of Sauer's view of the social sciences and also a small clue concerning the relative importance of the various components of this view.

The most surprising aspect of these interrelationships appears to be Sauer's enthusiastic endorsement of the research of Odum and his I.R.S.S. It is surprising in that one of the evident goals of I.R.S.S. was to provide a scientific basis for the economic and social development of the South, and this applied focus would appear to contravene Sauer's critical view of his contemporaries in social science whom he saw as more frequently motivated by the problems provided by the state (and the money that followed) than by an intellectual curiosity concerning the nature of human culture.⁶ Geographers were frequently the targets of such criticism by Sauer for their over concern with matters such as land use planning and their concomitant neglect of topics devoid of immediate social or practical relevance.⁷ Indeed, Sauer appears to have been suspicious of the entire New Deal orientation of which Odum and his colleagues were so clearly a part.⁸

From the vantage point of Willits, as the director of the foundation that supported the research of both individuals, there was very little similarity between Sauer and Odum and between their two styles of research. Willits regarded Sauer as one of the great thinkers within the social sciences, and referred to him on occasion as a social philosopher.⁹ Odum, on the other hand, was viewed by Willits as a man of boundless energy and well developed entrepreneurial skills, yet possessing the instincts of a journalist rather than those of a scholar.¹⁰ A similarly critical judgment was made of I.R.S.S., in that Willits saw the work of the Institute as reflective of the strengths and weaknesses of its director.

From Sauer's vantage point, there was a similarity between his work and that of Odum in that both eschewed social theory in favor of what Sauer termed culture history which relied heavily upon field observation and the accumulation of factual material. Odum's Institute appeared to Sauer as a model form of a research organization. These views are made evident in a letter written in 1938 to the President of Swarthmore College, Frank Aydelotte, in which Sauer sought comments concerning a planned association for the study of man in South America. Sauer stated:

You see that I am still carrying my grouch against the social scientists as a dreadful lot of scholastics. I may reflect, therefore, to an excess the particular environment in which I am, but I have found in my contacts with them a lack of curiosity as compared to the natural scientists. It seems to me that we have inherited the people who in the earlier days would have become theologians.

By way of contrast I call to mind gratefully my visit with the social science group at North Carolina. They were having a very good time looking at life in the South. They are gathering observations with all the enthusiasm of plant collectors. When those people get together they don't talk about epistemology or theory; they exchange observations, as a group of natural scientists would do. They rushed me out on trips to look at things that interested them in nearby communities, they pulled out old books in which someone had made a shrewd observation on the origin of some southern institution or attitude. Their work was always exciting to them, and they didn't have to resort to syllogisms.

That is the sort of thing I had in mind in this prospectus, an association for the study of the natural history of Latin American man. I am not trying to make over the theorists, but I would like to see a little breathing space provided for people who think that social theories are a very minor item that belongs under the heading of culture traits. I'd like to see more social scientists come along who go at their work in the way in which anthropologists or paleontologists or other natural historians do.¹¹

A personal admiration for Odum, a keen interest in the South, or other unstated factors may be important for gaining a full understanding of Sauer's reaction to Odum and to the I.R.S.S. The views expressed in this letter, however, seem to suggest that Sauer's antipathy toward social science research organizations and toward applied, socially relevant research may be less of a reaction of a politically conservative individualist against the increasing encroachment of bureaucracy into academic life and more a reaction against the fact that much of the research done in such organizations with similar goals typically ignored the study of Sauer's beloved culture history.¹²

NOTES

¹David Hooson, "Carl O. Sauer" in B. Blouet (ed.), The Origins of Academic Geography in the United States, Archon Books, Hamden, Conn., 1981, pp. 165-174, reference on p. 166.

² Ibid, p. 167.

³ Carl Sauer, letter dated 5 Feb., 1946, to Edward Ackerman, Carl O. Sauer Papers, Bancroft Library, Berkeley, California, 3 pp.

⁴ For example, Speth has used this material as the basis of his history of the Berkeley department. William Speth, "Berkeley Geography, 1923-33" in B. Blouet, The Origins of Academic Geography in the United States, Archon Books, Hamden, Conn., 1981, pp. 221-44.

⁵ John Leighly, "Berkeley: Drifting into Geography in the Twenties," Annals, Association of American Geographers, V. 69, 1979, pp. 4-9, reference on p. 7.

⁶ Carl Sauer, "Folkways of Social Science" in John Leighly (ed.), Land and Life, University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1963, pp. 380-88. For a history of I.R.S.S., see Guy and Guion Johnson, Research in Service to Society, University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, 1980.

⁷ Carl Sauer, letter dated 30 June, 1949, to Richard Light, Joseph H. Willits Papers, Rockefeller Archive Center, Tarrytown, New York, 2 pp.

⁸ Hooson, op. cit., footnote 1.

⁹ Joseph Willits, "The Social Studies and the Post-War World," memorandum dated 2 Feb., 1942, Willits Papers, 7 pp.

¹⁰ Joseph Willits, "J.H.W.'s Travels in Dixie," memorandum dated 27 Feb.-2 March, 1944, Willits Papers, 14 pp.

¹¹ Carl Sauer, letter dated 6 June, 1938, to Frank Aydelotte, Sauer Papers, 1 p. Another highly favorable view of Odum's I.R.S.S. is found in Carl Sauer, letter dated 23 January, 1935, to Howard Odum, Howard W. Odum Papers, Southern Historical Collection, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, 2 pp.

¹² Parsons notes that he and many of his fellow geography graduate students at Berkeley during the late 1930's and early 1940's referred to their work as culture history rather than as social science. James J. Parsons, "The Later Sauer Years," Annals, Association of American Geographers, V. 69, 1979, pp. 9-15, reference on p. 13.

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